

## Daily Appeal.

BY MCCLANAHAN &amp; DILL.

## GRENADA, MISS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1862.

## TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from abroad, with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting room of the APPEAL office, or at the editor's room, over ORO LARK'S store, next door north of the Collins House. In these days of uncertain mails from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer a special favor by furnishing us any Northern paper in their possession.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at his residence in Kinderhook, New York, on the 24th inst.

The 1st of September is the day determined upon for the internal tax bill to go into effect at the North.

Philip, Lincoln's military governor of Arkansas, left Washington for Helena on Thursday last.

A traitor—Northern papers report that Wm. B. Campbell has accepted a brigadier'ship, and consented to take command of the Federal troops that may be raised in Tennessee.

Telegraph Beat—All the telegrams of Northern news furnished us by the telegraph to-day, has been anticipated from one to three days by our selections from Northern papers direct—We will report and the public make a note of this.

The New York Tribune contradicts the report that Lincoln had called a council of his generals to consider the emancipation and emancipation laws. It argues that there is no truth in it from the fact that the report was published before the arrival of General Halleck and staff, or of Gen. Burnside.

A dispatch from New York says that Count de Saligny having been removed from his functions of minister extraordinary of France to Mexico, on account of his sympathy for the Alamo party, Count de Montholon, French consul general at New York, is said to be appointed by the French government to fill his place.

In Washington as soon as it was known that the President had signed the confiscation act, and had sent in a message recommending his subordinates to employ persons of African descent as laborers, all the white waiters at the White House were discharged, and black cooks took their places.

The Collins House—This well regulated establishment is rapidly gaining in popularity—indeed we may say it is daily crowded with guests anxious to enjoy the hospitality so generously afforded. Attention is called to the persons of Messrs. Daniel & Son—Mr. White, as steward, and a full corps of assistants, have built up a remunerative business, and seemed to Grenada the distinction of having one of the best regulated hotels in Mississippi. Long may they flourish.

Horrible Murder—We learn that a Miss Vanghan, of DeSoto county, was outraged a few days since by a negro, and afterwards murdered and thrown into Coldwater creek. After her body was found, the negro was traced to Memphis, when he was demanded of the Memphis police. Incredible as it may seem, they refused to deliver him up. In reply, they cooly said the negro came to them seeking protection, and should have it. This is a crime of the most horrible character known to go unpunished, and other criminals in the same position assured that they can outrage with impunity.

The Chicago Tribune thinks the news from Vicksburg is not encouraging as regards the prospect of any speedy result in that quarter, and says, "our army must await reinforcements, and the rebels must be cleanly and fairly beaten in a field battle, somewhere in the Mississippi valley below the Tennessee river. Nothing else will settle the question and crush out the rebellion. It will do the rebels a power of good to be soundly thrashed. Until this is done we shall have a continued succession of scares like the present one, all along the Ohio river border of the free States, from Cairo to Pittsburg. The government is now going to work upon the plan of hurting the rebels as much as possible. And this will win."

Cotton in New York—Among other items from the North, we clip the following, which shows a very considerable advance in cotton since our last accounts: The cotton market was again firmer Wednesday, and underwent a further advance of 10c per pound. The sales amounted to 1,200 bales, closing on the basis of 40c per lb. for middling uplands, while middling fair to full quality sold at 40c per lb. per pound.

The Jurisdiction of Provost Marshals. GRENADA, JULY 19, 1862.

Editors Appeal: On the day I was summoned to appear before the provost marshal for refusing to receive certain paper currency in payment of notes due me as administrator, being convinced that the provost marshal was moving beyond his legitimate sphere, I wrote to the Secretary of War. To-day I received an answer, which you will place publicly, as it will doubtless be interesting to a large number of the readers of the APPEAL, and may also be of some service to the public.

M. H. KIRKIN.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WAR DEPARTMENT. Richmond, July 12, 1862.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 2nd inst., and herewith enclose a copy of General Order No. 42, which prohibits provost marshals from taking cognizance of civil cases.

Respectfully, GEO. W. RANSFORD, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

## LINCOLN'S ORDER.

We publish this evening the order of President Lincoln, issued under authority of the late act of Congress, authorizing the appropriation of rebel property for the use of the Northern army. It will be observed that Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, are nominally exempted from the operation of this order, though in practice their citizens are suffering even more than the less favored States.

In view of this order, the armies of LINCOLN can benevolently be regarded as no more nor less than huge bands of highway robbers, sent among us for plunder and pillage, and it is to be hoped they will be everywhere treated as such. This order, moreover, forces the necessity upon the Southern people of driving the few beyond the limits of the slave States, or of submitting to robbery and being turned penniless upon the world. The depredations which the Federal soldiers are now committing in Arkansas afford an indication of what may be expected wherever LINCOLN'S troops get a foothold in the South. Devastation, ruin and desolation follow in their footsteps, and this order of their chief will but stimulate them to yet more fearful deeds.

Humanely shocked on the other side of the Mississippi river, much of which will not bear repetition in the columns of a newspaper, and we on this side may rest assured that without a speedy and vigorous movement, both by the people and the army, our day of suffering from the presence of the foe is not far distant. The times and the dangers by which we are threatened, call for an uprising of the whole people, irrespective of age or condition.

We have been too much in the habit of regarding ourselves as exempt from the devastations of the war, looking upon it as being fought out on distant fields, and hence have not realized its greatest horrors. But this order of Lincoln now makes the cotton States the chief object for the expenditure of all the bad propensities of the hiring soldiery, and hence it is of the first importance—indeed necessary to our salvation, that we be speedily prepared to meet and drive them back. Will our people take warning in time? The war has now become one of devastation, ruin, extermination, and the sooner we bring ourselves to a full realization of this, the better for our cause.

## FROM ARKANSAS.

Every report from the vicinity of the Federal army at Helena, brought by the refugees who have been driven from their homes, confirms our previous statements as to the extent of the depredations of the Federal army. Numerous outrages have been perpetrated in this war, but it is not until now that the Federal army has been shown to be so completely unscrupulous in its conduct, and so completely unscrupulous in its treatment of the Southern people.

The ruthless work of wantonly destroying plantations continues, scarcely a single one having escaped. In every instance the useful stock and all provisions and produce have been seized, and the negroes and their families, as well as the white population, are allowed to roam at large. We have not heard, however, of any outrages committed by them, notwithstanding the example set them by their Yankee protectors. Many plantations have been laid waste, and the negroes have been driven from their homes, and are allowed to roam at large. We have not heard, however, of any outrages committed by them, notwithstanding the example set them by their Yankee protectors.

The hanging of the overcoats—three in number—is confirmed by a gentleman from the immediate neighborhood. His hostility to this class of the population is great, and they are particularly odious to him. He says that the complaint made by a negro, that he had been punished at some time, is sufficient to insure the greatest atrocity against the accused, to whom no mercy is shown when captured.

We also learn that numerous outrages have been committed upon unprotected females, some of them of so heinous a nature as to almost forbid repetition. One widow lady had her plantation and stock destroyed, her able-bodied negroes and provisions carried off. In her remonstrances no attention was paid, when she became irritated and denounced the party as unscrupulous. As a result, she was tied upon the floor, and the old negroes left were threatened if they should render her any assistance whatever. Another lady was seized by six of the soldiers, who successively accomplished the last outrage upon her, and left her helpless.

These outrages, be it remembered, are committed upon non-combatants—upon people who are not in the field. Unjustifiable under any circumstances, they are particularly so here; and the general who gives such license to his command cannot fail to secure a mention in the roll of infamy, and cannot fail to secure a mention in the roll of infamy. We shall have a continued succession of scares like the present one, all along the Ohio river border of the free States, from Cairo to Pittsburg. The government is now going to work upon the plan of hurting the rebels as much as possible. And this will win."

COTTON IN NEW YORK—Among other items from the North, we clip the following, which shows a very considerable advance in cotton since our last accounts:

The cotton market was again firmer Wednesday, and underwent a further advance of 10c per pound. The sales amounted to 1,200 bales, closing on the basis of 40c per lb. for middling uplands, while middling fair to full quality sold at 40c per lb. per pound.

The Jurisdiction of Provost Marshals. GRENADA, JULY 19, 1862.

Editors Appeal: On the day I was summoned to appear before the provost marshal for refusing to receive certain paper currency in payment of notes due me as administrator, being convinced that the provost marshal was moving beyond his legitimate sphere, I wrote to the Secretary of War. To-day I received an answer, which you will place publicly, as it will doubtless be interesting to a large number of the readers of the APPEAL, and may also be of some service to the public.

M. H. KIRKIN.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WAR DEPARTMENT. Richmond, July 12, 1862.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 2nd inst., and herewith enclose a copy of General Order No. 42, which prohibits provost marshals from taking cognizance of civil cases.

Respectfully, GEO. W. RANSFORD, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE FEDERAL GENERALS.

MONDAY, July 29.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tuesday, July 29th, says the St. Republican of the 22d contains a Washington dispatch of the 21st announcing Halleck in command in Virginia over McClellan and Pope, with the title of military adviser to the President. Pope and McClellan were unable to co-operate satisfactorily. It also contains reports of McClellan's resignation. The public dissatisfaction with him is increasing. Halleck is en route for Washington. On the 16th, in the Senate, Chandler indignantly denounced McClellan.

Federal Forces.—Four were entertained at the War Department that the silence of the Confederates at Richmond portended an onslaught upon Pope's advance.

It was also believed that the Confederates have another Merrimack, and a fleet, at Richmond, ready to act in concert with the land forces against McClellan.

Confederate Troops in Iowa.—A party of Missouri Confederates invaded Iowa on the 19th, capturing arms and horses. In consequence of the invasion of Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa. The movements created great consternation, and the belief was beginning to prevail that the war was about to be brought to the door of the Yankees. Steam-boating on the Ohio was considered unsafe.

Heavy fortifications are being constructed at Memphis by a force of negroes, who drill every evening.

Outrage in Arkansas.—Col. Hitch hung two hostages, citizens, at St. Charles, Ark., as an act of retaliation upon the guerrillas.

Another Murder.—It was rumored at Memphis that Nashville had fallen.

The Army.—There is great activity at this point, (Tupelo) and movements indicate an early and decisive campaign.

Statements at Tupelo.—MONDAY, July 29.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tuesday, July 29th, says the enemy made a demonstration on our front to-day, with his cavalry force. It is supposed the movement was made with the intention of destroying the railroad track at some point above. If so, the operation has been anticipated and the designs of the Yankees frustrated.

Our forces extend north to Guntown.

MEMPHIS ITEMS.—The Federal organ of the 27th thinks it would be good policy for the military authorities, to put every man, who sells intoxicating liquors to soldiers, into the ranks, and compel him to stay there until the end of the war; and if done by women, to put them there as laundresses, cooks, or nurses as circumstances might demand.

As a result, she was tied upon the floor, and the old negroes left were threatened if they should render her any assistance whatever. Another lady was seized by six of the soldiers, who successively accomplished the last outrage upon her, and left her helpless.

These outrages, be it remembered, are committed upon non-combatants—upon people who are not in the field. Unjustifiable under any circumstances, they are particularly so here; and the general who gives such license to his command cannot fail to secure a mention in the roll of infamy, and cannot fail to secure a mention in the roll of infamy. We shall have a continued succession of scares like the present one, all along the Ohio river border of the free States, from Cairo to Pittsburg. The government is now going to work upon the plan of hurting the rebels as much as possible. And this will win."

COTTON IN NEW YORK—Among other items from the North, we clip the following, which shows a very considerable advance in cotton since our last accounts:

The cotton market was again firmer Wednesday, and underwent a further advance of 10c per pound. The sales amounted to 1,200 bales, closing on the basis of 40c per lb. for middling uplands, while middling fair to full quality sold at 40c per lb. per pound.

The Jurisdiction of Provost Marshals. GRENADA, JULY 19, 1862.

Editors Appeal: On the day I was summoned to appear before the provost marshal for refusing to receive certain paper currency in payment of notes due me as administrator, being convinced that the provost marshal was moving beyond his legitimate sphere, I wrote to the Secretary of War. To-day I received an answer, which you will place publicly, as it will doubtless be interesting to a large number of the readers of the APPEAL, and may also be of some service to the public.

M. H. KIRKIN.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WAR DEPARTMENT. Richmond, July 12, 1862.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 2nd inst., and herewith enclose a copy of General Order No. 42, which prohibits provost marshals from taking cognizance of civil cases.

Respectfully, GEO. W. RANSFORD, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

## THE ABOLITION PLATFORM.

## Address of the Republican Members of Congress.

To the loyal people of the United States: The undersigned Senators and Representatives in Congress, impelled by a sense of duty, send these words to you from your capital.

The American people are the authors of the Constitution, and the authors of the laws of your country, organized and begun during the late administration of Mr. Buchanan, and by the assent and co-operation of several of its constitutional officers, is unlawfully not yet suppressed. These rebel conspirators continue to wage war with intensified cruelties upon your country and its free institutions. It would be unjust alike to you and to ourselves to seek to hide the fact that this rebellion, by reasons of the numbers and resources which it commands, is a grave peril to the Union.

It is also believed that the Confederates have another Merrimack, and a fleet, at Richmond, ready to act in concert with the land forces against McClellan.

Confederate Troops in Iowa.—A party of Missouri Confederates invaded Iowa on the 19th, capturing arms and horses. In consequence of the invasion of Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa. The movements created great consternation, and the belief was beginning to prevail that the war was about to be brought to the door of the Yankees. Steam-boating on the Ohio was considered unsafe.

Heavy fortifications are being constructed at Memphis by a force of negroes, who drill every evening.

Outrage in Arkansas.—Col. Hitch hung two hostages, citizens, at St. Charles, Ark., as an act of retaliation upon the guerrillas.

Another Murder.—It was rumored at Memphis that Nashville had fallen.

The Army.—There is great activity at this point, (Tupelo) and movements indicate an early and decisive campaign.

Statements at Tupelo.—MONDAY, July 29.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tuesday, July 29th, says the enemy made a demonstration on our front to-day, with his cavalry force. It is supposed the movement was made with the intention of destroying the railroad track at some point above. If so, the operation has been anticipated and the designs of the Yankees frustrated.

Our forces extend north to Guntown.

MEMPHIS ITEMS.—The Federal organ of the 27th thinks it would be good policy for the military authorities, to put every man, who sells intoxicating liquors to soldiers, into the ranks, and compel him to stay there until the end of the war; and if done by women, to put them there as laundresses, cooks, or nurses as circumstances might demand.

As a result, she was tied upon the floor, and the old negroes left were threatened if they should render her any assistance whatever. Another lady was seized by six of the soldiers, who successively accomplished the last outrage upon her, and left her helpless.

These outrages, be it remembered, are committed upon non-combatants—upon people who are not in the field. Unjustifiable under any circumstances, they are particularly so here; and the general who gives such license to his command cannot fail to secure a mention in the roll of infamy, and cannot fail to secure a mention in the roll of infamy. We shall have a continued succession of scares like the present one, all along the Ohio river border of the free States, from Cairo to Pittsburg. The government is now going to work upon the plan of hurting the rebels as much as possible. And this will win."

COTTON IN NEW YORK—Among other items from the North, we clip the following, which shows a very considerable advance in cotton since our last accounts:

The cotton market was again firmer Wednesday, and underwent a further advance of 10c per pound. The sales amounted to 1,200 bales, closing on the basis of 40c per lb. for middling uplands, while middling fair to full quality sold at 40c per lb. per pound.

The Jurisdiction of Provost Marshals. GRENADA, JULY 19, 1862.

Editors Appeal: On the day I was summoned to appear before the provost marshal for refusing to receive certain paper currency in payment of notes due me as administrator, being convinced that the provost marshal was moving beyond his legitimate sphere, I wrote to the Secretary of War. To-day I received an answer, which you will place publicly, as it will doubtless be interesting to a large number of the readers of the APPEAL, and may also be of some service to the public.

M. H. KIRKIN.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WAR DEPARTMENT. Richmond, July 12, 1862.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 2nd inst., and herewith enclose a copy of General Order No. 42, which prohibits provost marshals from taking cognizance of civil cases.

Respectfully, GEO. W. RANSFORD, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant and Inspector General. Richmond, June 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.

I. Provost marshals are prohibited from taking cognizance of civil cases. When martial law has been proclaimed, the civil tribunals are authorized to take cognizance of civil cases to the extent of granting injunctions as usual, when it is necessary to prevent irreparable mischief, to make orders necessary to enforce the same, and to secure the custody of persons in person entitled thereto, to decide suits for divorce, and to make the necessary orders for alimony and personal safety of the parties, to recover rents and the possession of real estate and slaves.

2. Where the officers of the court cannot execute the judgments, decrees and orders in the cases above mentioned, they may be authorized to appoint a provost marshal, who will receive instructions to carry them into effect.

By command of the Secretary of War. Adjutant and Inspector General.

## THE NAVAL BATTLE AT VICKSBURG.

## The Process of the Arkansas Admitted.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times. MEMPHIS, July 19, 19, CANTO, July 30. The Arkansas was captured by the Federal fleet at Vicksburg, bringing the first news from there regarding the late battle between the new rebel gunboat Arkansas and the Federal fleet lying above Vicksburg.

This gunboat is well known as one of great strength and strong armament. She was built at Memphis at immense expense, and has been valued as invaluable by the rebels, and even sent to the Merrimack in their estimation.

Intelligence was received through deserters and others that the Arkansas was making preparations to descend the Yazoo and attack the fleet. Her formidable proportions were sufficient to excite some apprehensions of the result, and the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler, the latter a wooden boat and the former partially iron-clad, were dispatched up the river to look for her.

The Tyler, being ahead, had gone some ten or twelve miles up the river, when, at the first of the morning, she discovered a strange craft coming down the river. Her identity was uncertain at first, and she was supposed to be a tug, which there were one or two out foraging.

A shot was fired across her bows, which was immediately answered by a return shot from the Tyler, ascertaining the real nature of her opponent, not time in heading down the river. She is nothing but an ordinary wooden boat, and of no service in the war.

The Arkansas kept on her way, and, about distance below, met the Carondelet, which, being warned by the Tyler, was ready for action. The sides in strength, the Carondelet's commander met his antagonist boldly and opened with his bow guns the moment she came within range, and the Arkansas returned the fire with three guns, of which one is supposed to be a one hundred and twenty-eight pounder. The Carondelet raised close alongside of her, and the Arkansas returned the fire with three guns, of which one is supposed to be a one hundred and twenty-eight pounder.

The Arkansas kept on her way, and, about distance below, met the Carondelet, which, being warned by the Tyler, was ready for action. The sides in strength, the Carondelet's commander met his antagonist boldly and opened with his bow guns the moment she came within range, and the Arkansas returned the fire with three guns, of which one is supposed to be a one hundred and twenty-eight pounder.

The Arkansas kept on her way, and, about distance below, met the Carondelet, which, being warned by the Tyler, was ready for action. The sides in strength, the Carondelet's commander met his antagonist boldly and opened with his bow guns the moment she came within range, and the Arkansas returned the fire with three guns, of which one is supposed to be a one hundred and twenty-eight pounder.

The Arkansas kept on her way, and, about distance below, met the Carondelet, which, being warned by the Tyler, was ready for action. The sides in strength, the Carondelet's commander met his antagonist boldly and opened with his bow guns the moment she came within range, and the Arkansas returned the fire with three guns, of which one is supposed to be a one hundred and twenty-eight pounder.

The Arkansas kept on her way, and, about distance below, met the Carondelet, which, being warned by the Tyler, was ready for action. The sides in strength, the Carondelet's commander met his antagonist boldly and opened with his bow guns the moment she came within range, and the Arkansas returned the fire with three guns, of which one is supposed to be a one hundred and twenty-eight pounder.

The Arkansas kept on her way, and, about distance below, met the Carondelet, which, being warned by the Tyler, was ready for action. The sides in strength, the Carondelet's commander met his antagonist boldly and opened with his bow guns the moment she came within range, and the Arkansas returned the fire with three guns, of which one is supposed to be a one hundred and twenty-eight pounder.